

**WANG  
ELECTRONIC  
CALCULATORS**

for

**BUSINESS  
STATISTICS  
SCIENCE  
ENGINEERING**

ARITHMETIC

$\times$

$X^2$

+

$\sqrt{x}$

-

$\div$

LOGARITHMIC

ELECTRONIC TRANSFER

$\ln X$

$e^x$

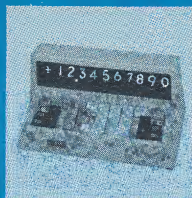




# ADVANCED CONCEPTS FOR ELECTRONIC CALCULATORS

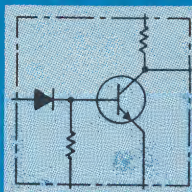
## COMPACT:

Keyboard Console measures only 10" X 7½" X 4½" and weighs less than 6 pounds. Can be hand carried from desk to desk.



## HIGH SPEED:

Electronic circuits insure immediate response — requiring no waiting time for answers to be generated. Memory core gives instant recall of amounts previously registered or processed.



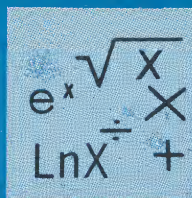
## LARGE DIGITS:

Long life display tubes light up with ⅝" high digits in a wide-angle and glare free DISPLAY, providing eye-ease reading of answers.



## GREATER CAPABILITY:

Unique design captures logarithmic principle in desk calculators — a breakthrough in product innovation. Each console features two independent add/subtract registers. Duplex operation controls provided to accumulate sums of entries, multipliers and products automatically.



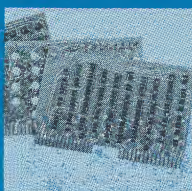
## PHANTOM TOUCH:

Keys actuated by microswitches, providing a confident, secure touch — for speedier, less tiresome operation.



## RELIABILITY:

Motion free integral solid state components provide long lasting and reliable operation without servicing worries; saves maintenance costs, too.



Only the Wang Electronic Calculator gives you all these features for a superior purchase at a most attractive price (see page 6).

EXAMPLE □ indicates key strokes

## EXAMPLES

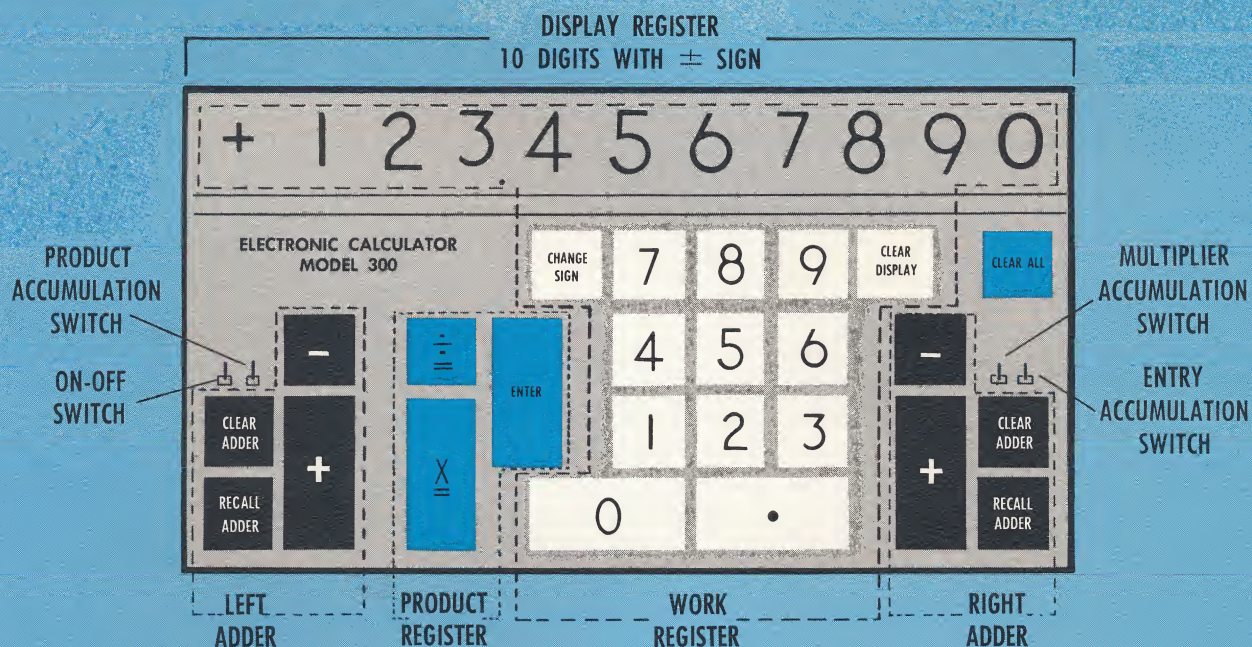
|                       | KEY STROKE | DISPLAY  | LEFT ADDER | RIGHT ADDER | P*    |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. Addition           |            |          |            |             |       |
| 12.34 + 103 = 115.34  | 1 2 . 3 4  | +12.34   | 0          | 0           | 1     |
|                       | + RA       | +12.34   | 0          | 12.34       | 1     |
|                       | 1 0 3      | +103     | 0          | 12.34       | 1     |
|                       | + RA       | +115.34  | 0          | 115.34      | 1     |
| 2. Subtraction        |            |          |            |             |       |
| 27.14 - 33.25 = -6.11 | 2 7 . 1 4  | +27.14   | 0          | 0           | 1     |
|                       | + LA       | +27.14   | 27.14      | 0           | 1     |
|                       | 3 3 . 2 5  | +33.25   | 27.14      | 0           | 1     |
|                       | - LA       | -6.11    | -6.11      | 0           | 1     |
| 3. Multiplication     |            |          |            |             |       |
| 16.39 x 15 = 245.85   | 1 6 . 3 9  | +16.39   | 0          | 0           | 1     |
|                       | ENTER      | 0        | 0          | 0           | 16.39 |
|                       | 1 5        | +15      | 0          | 0           | 16.39 |
|                       | X=         | +245.85  | 0          | 0           | 1     |
| 4. Division           |            |          |            |             |       |
| 145 ÷ 12 = 12.0833    | 1 4 5      | +145     | 0          | 0           | 1     |
|                       | ENTER      | 0        | 0          | 0           | 145   |
|                       | 1 2        | +12      | 0          | 0           | 145   |
|                       | ÷ =        | +12.0833 | 12.0833    | 0           | 1     |

\*Product Register

| PROBLEM                                                                                                                            | OPERATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5. Chain Multiplication<br>4.5 x 6.3 x 189 x .43 = 2304.0045                                                                       | 4 . 5 ENTER 6 . 3 ENTER 1 8 9<br>ENTER . 4 3 X= Record: 2304.0045                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 6. Invoicing<br>23' @ 2.25 = \$ 51.75<br>7' @ 14.35 = 100.45<br>10' @ 20.08 = 200.80<br>353.00<br>Add 3% Sales Tax 10.59<br>363.59 | Turn on Product Accumulator<br>2 3 ENTER 2 . 2 5 X= Record: 51.75<br>7 ENTER 1 4 . 3 5 X= Record: 100.45<br>1 0 ENTER 2 0 . 0 8 X= Record: 200.80<br>RECALL LA Record: 353.00<br>ENTER . 0 3 X= Record: 10.59<br>RECALL LA Record: 363.59 |
| 7. Percent Markup on Selling Price<br>Price Cost Margin %Markup<br>\$1215.75 \$705.98 \$509.77 41.93%                              | Turn on Entry Accumulator<br>1 2 1 5 . 7 5 ENTER<br>7 0 5 . 9 8 - RA<br>÷ = ÷ = Record: 509.77<br>Record: 41.93 %                                                                                                                         |
| 8. Summing Reciprocals<br>$\frac{1}{1/7 + 1/8 + 1/9} = 2.638743455$                                                                | Turn on Product Accumulator<br>7 ÷ = 8 ÷ = 9 ÷ =<br>RECALL LA ÷ = Record: 2.638743455                                                                                                                                                     |



# MODEL 300



1. Product Accumulator switch automatically accumulates products in the LEFT ADDER. When the  $\times$  or  $\div$  key is indexed, the results showing in the Display are automatically added to the LEFT ADDER.
2. Entry Accumulator switch automatically causes the Display figures to be added to the RIGHT ADDER, when the ENTER key is pressed. The addition takes place before the multiplication.
3. Multiplier Accumulator switch automatically causes the figures in the Display to be added to the RIGHT ADDER, when the  $\times$  or  $\div$  key is pressed, before the multiplication or division takes place.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Plug cord into 115V AC outlet. Use only 3-wire grounded wall outlet. Plug-in cord is attached to the electronic package.

2. The electronic package can be located within 200 feet of the keyboard unit.

3. Turn on the switch located in the upper left hand corner of keyboard to energize the Display.

4. All entries and results will appear in the Display.

5. The "Clear Display" key removes numbers from the Display only.

6. The Calculator has true credit balance and performs all calculations in accordance with the algebraic sign rules.

7. The "Change Sign" key reverses the sign of entries and answers in the Display. The capacity of the Display is 10 digits plus decimal point and sign.

8. The floating decimal point is automatically self-positioned. Enter the decimal point in sequence, as it appears in your formula.

9. Entry errors are cleared by the "Clear Display" key.

10. The "Clear All" key clears the entire machine.

11. Two Adders (left and right hand) operate independently to add, subtract, recall, or clear numbers.

12. Multiplications and divisions are performed in the Product Register,

independent of the right and left Adders. When the Enter key is touched, the number in the Display is multiplied into the Product Register.

**NOTE:** When the Calculator is cleared, all registers contain zero, except the Product Register, which contains a 1.

13. To multiply A by B:

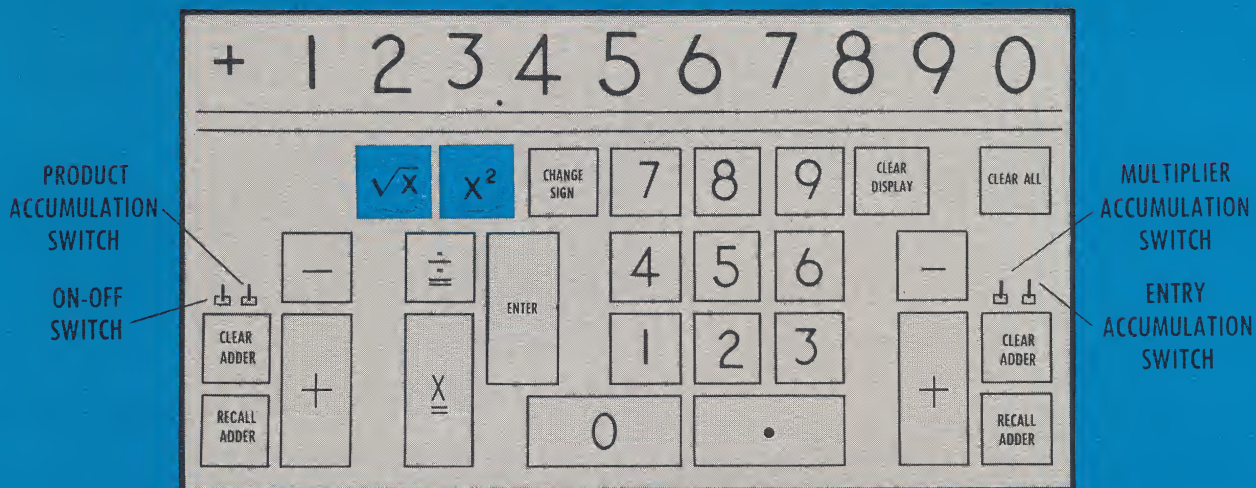
- a) Index A
  - b) Index ENTER key
  - c) Index B
  - d) Index  $\times$  key
- Read answer in the Display.

14. To divide A by B:

- a) Index A
  - b) Index ENTER key
  - c) Index B
  - d) Index  $\div$  key
- Read answer in the Display



# STATISTICAL VERSION MODEL 310



1. The Statistical version of Wang Calculators (Model 310) has all the operating advantages of Model 300 plus the feature of finding squares  $x^2$  and square roots  $\sqrt{x}$  automatically.
2. After a number has been indexed, the  $x^2$  or  $\sqrt{x}$  key automatically squares or takes the square root of the number. The operation occurs in a fraction of a second.
3. The Product Accumulator, used in conjunction with the  $x^2$  or  $\sqrt{x}$  key, automatically sums up the squares or square roots of the number in the Left Adder (LA).
4. The Multiplier Accumulator, used in conjunction with the  $x^2$  or  $\sqrt{x}$  key, automatically sums up the numbers themselves in the Right Adder (RA).

## EXAMPLES

1. To square a number:

$$12^2 = 144 \quad [1][2][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 144}$$

2. To take a square root:

$$\sqrt{786} = 28.03569154 \quad [7][8][6][\sqrt{x}] \quad \text{Read: 28.03569154}$$

3. To find Root Mean Square:

$$\sqrt{13^2 + 15^2 + 17^2 + 19^2} = 32.31$$

Turn on Product Accumulator. Clear All

$$[1][3][x^2][1][5][x^2][1][7][x^2][1][9][x^2][\text{RECALL LA}][\sqrt{x}]$$

Read: 32.310988

4. Chain Multiplication with  $x^2$  and  $\sqrt{x}$ :

$$3.1 \times 4.5^2 \times \sqrt{88} = 588.88$$

$$[3][.] [1][\text{ENTER}][4][.] [5][x^2][\text{ENTER}][8][8][\sqrt{x}]$$

Read: 588.8816986

5. Standard Deviation

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum X}{n}\right)^2} \quad \text{where } \sum X^2 = 1020$$

$$n = 5$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1020}{5} - \left(\frac{70}{5}\right)^2} \quad \sum X = 70$$

$$= 2.828427125$$

$$[1][0][2][0][\text{Enter}][5][\div][+ \text{LA}]$$

$$[7][0][\text{Enter}][5][\div][x^2][- \text{LA}]$$

$$[\sqrt{x}] \quad \text{Read: 2.828427125}$$

6. Basic Statistical Function

| A  | A <sup>2</sup> | B  | B <sup>2</sup> | AB   |
|----|----------------|----|----------------|------|
| 10 | 100            | 3  | 9              | 30   |
| 12 | 144            | 9  | 81             | 108  |
| 14 | 196            | 8  | 64             | 112  |
| 16 | 256            | 24 | 576            | 384  |
| 18 | 324            | 23 | 529            | 414  |
| 70 | 1020           | 67 | 1259           | 1048 |

Turn on all Duplex Operation Switches (Entry, Multiplier, & Product Accumulation)

- (a) To find A<sup>2</sup>,  $\sum A$  and  $\sum A^2$ :

CLEAR ALL

$$[1][0][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 100}$$

$$[1][2][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 144}$$

$$[1][4][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 196}$$

$$[1][6][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 256}$$

$$[1][8][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 324}$$

$$[\text{RECALL RA}] \quad \text{Read: 70}$$

$$[\text{RECALL LA}] \quad \text{Read: 1020}$$

- (b) To find B<sup>2</sup>,  $\sum B$  and  $\sum B^2$ :

CLEAR ALL

$$[3][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 9}$$

$$[9][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 81}$$

$$[8][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 64}$$

$$[2][4][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 576}$$

$$[2][3][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 529}$$

$$[\text{RECALL RA}] \quad \text{Read: 67}$$

$$[\text{RECALL LA}] \quad \text{Read: 1259}$$

- (c) To find AB,  $\sum AB$ , and  $\sum (A + B)$

CLEAR ALL

$$[1][0][\text{ENTER}][3][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 30}$$

$$[1][2][\text{ENTER}][9][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 108}$$

$$[1][4][\text{ENTER}][8][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 112}$$

$$[1][6][\text{ENTER}][2][4][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 384}$$

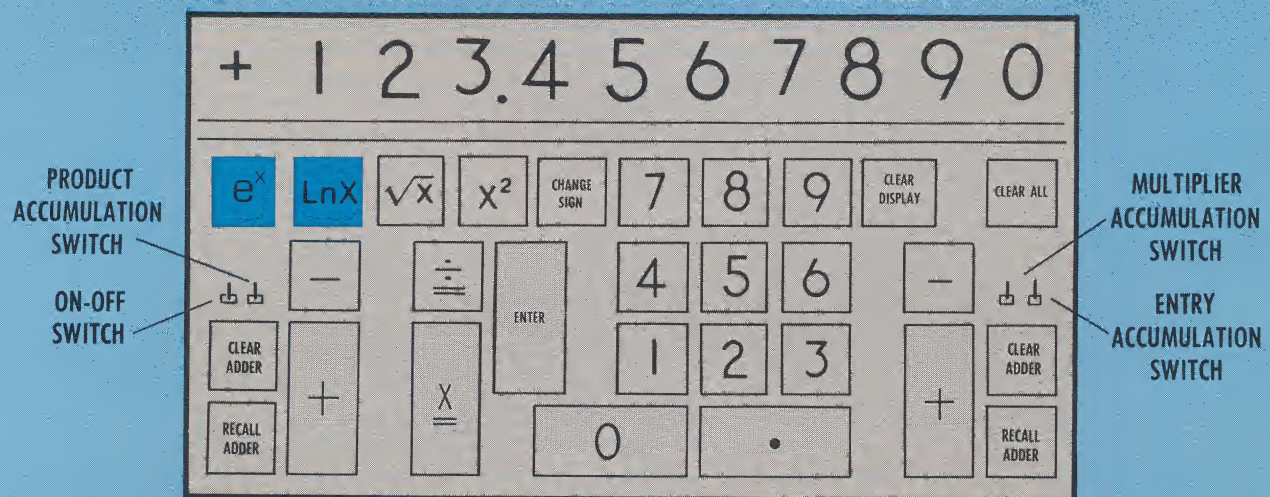
$$[1][8][\text{ENTER}][2][3][x^2] \quad \text{Read: 414}$$

$$[\text{RECALL RA}] \quad \text{Read: 137 (Verifies } 70 + 67 = 137)$$

$$[\text{RECALL LA}] \quad \text{Read: 1048}$$



# SCIENTIFIC VERSION MODEL 320



1. The Model 320 Scientific Version of Wang Calculators has all the features of Models 300 and 310. Model 320 has the additional capability of generating the natural log  $\text{LnX}$  as well as finding the value  $e^x$  of a number.
2. Once a number has been indexed on the keyboard, the  $\text{LnX}$  key or the  $e^x$  key may be pressed to generate these respective values automatically in a fraction of a second.

## EXAMPLES

1.  $3.45^{1.88} = 6.90$

$\boxed{3} \boxed{.} \boxed{4} \boxed{5} \boxed{\text{LnX}} \boxed{\text{ENTER}} \boxed{1} \boxed{.} \boxed{8} \boxed{8} \boxed{\text{X}=\text{e}^x} \text{Read: } 6.902362884$

2.  $1.85(1 - e^{-2.345}) = 1.673$

$\boxed{2} \boxed{.} \boxed{3} \boxed{4} \boxed{5} \boxed{\text{CHANGE SIGN}} \boxed{\text{e}^x} \boxed{-} \boxed{\text{LA}} \boxed{1} \boxed{+} \boxed{\text{LA}} \boxed{\text{ENTER}} \boxed{1} \boxed{.} \boxed{8} \boxed{5} \boxed{\text{X}=\text{e}^x} \text{Read: } 1.672682676$

3. A \$16,000 mortgage loan is to be paid with interest at .45% per month for 15 years. Find the equal monthly payment.

$$\frac{\text{Pi}}{1 - (1 + i)^{-n}} = \frac{16,000 \times .0045}{1 - (1 + .0045)^{-180}} = \$129.89$$

$\boxed{1} \boxed{+} \boxed{\text{LA}} \boxed{1} \boxed{.} \boxed{0} \boxed{0} \boxed{4} \boxed{5} \boxed{\text{LnX}} \boxed{\text{ENTER}} \boxed{1} \boxed{8} \boxed{0} \boxed{\text{CHANGE SIGN}} \boxed{\text{X}=\text{e}^x} \boxed{-} \boxed{\text{LA}} \boxed{\div} \boxed{\text{ENTER}} \boxed{1} \boxed{6} \boxed{0} \boxed{0} \boxed{0} \boxed{\text{ENTER}} \boxed{.} \boxed{0} \boxed{0} \boxed{4} \boxed{5} \boxed{\text{X}=\text{e}^x} \text{Read: } 129.8858573$

## 3-D DESIGN \* PRINCIPLE

An exclusive design principle in the Wang Calculators gives rise to their unequalled calculating capabilities. By electronic transfer, they operate on additions and subtractions automatically. They also digitally generate the log and the exponent of a number. Thus  $\text{X}$ ,  $\div$ ,  $\text{X}^2$  and  $\sqrt{\text{X}}$  operate as addition, subtraction, doubling and one-half of the log.

The  $\text{e}^x$  and  $\text{LnX}$  commands and the fully floating decimal point provide still greater versatility.

These features, forming a 3-D Design\* innovation, are found only in the Wang Electronic Calculators:

- |                                                          |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| $+$ and $-$                                              | First Dimension  |
| $\text{X}$ , $\div$ , $\text{X}^2$ and $\sqrt{\text{X}}$ | Second Dimension |
| $\text{LnX}$ and $\text{e}^x$                            | Third Dimension  |

\*Patent pending



## GROUP USE OF ELECTRONIC PACKAGE FOR ECONOMY



Up to 4 keyboard consoles can be connected to a single electronic package. Each console may be located 200 feet away from the electronic unit in any direction. This arrangement gives the user of multiple units of Wang Calculators substantial savings in overall cost.

Models of both SIMULTANEOUS and NON-SIMULTANEOUS electronic packages are available. If the electronic package is of the SIMULTANEOUS design, all four keyboard consoles can be used at the same time. If NON-SIMULTANEOUS, the inter-connected keyboard consoles are operative one at a time. The one which is operated first automatically gets the first response from the electronic package.

### DOMESTIC U. S. PRICES

|                                   | Electronic Unit & One Console | Each Add'l Keyboard Console | Average Price with 4 Consoles |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>NON-SIMULTANEOUS OPERATION</b> |                               |                             |                               |
| Model 300 Business                | \$1690                        | \$475                       | Approx. \$780                 |
| Model 310 Statistical             | 1895                          | 485                         | 840                           |
| Model 320 Scientific              | 2095                          | 495                         | 900                           |
| <b>SIMULTANEOUS OPERATION</b>     |                               |                             |                               |
| Model 300S Business               | \$2930                        | \$450                       | \$1100                        |
| Model 310S Statistical            | 3330                          | 460                         | 1200                          |
| Model 320S Scientific             | 3720                          | 470                         | 1300                          |

## WHO IS WANG LABORATORIES, INC.?



Wang Laboratories was founded in 1951, among the pioneering concerns making New England the heart of the electronics industry.

Wang's modern plant and engineering facilities are situated just off Interstate Highway 495, known as Boston's new Outerbelt. We are 30 minutes by car from Boston.

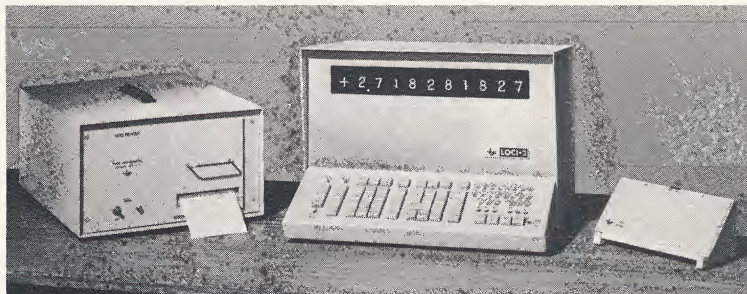
The Wang developed digital systems and electronic products have served a wide range of users in business, industry, the universities and government. We have a standing policy of meeting the needs of our customers first with high grade product design, manufacture, and customer service.

## SPECIALIZED APPLICATIONS

The Wang Electronic Calculator can be adapted for "on-line" use as arithmetic processors, with or without programmed calculations, especially where production quantities are involved. You are invited to direct your inquiries to our main office.

### LOCI-2 DESK-TOP COMPUTERS

The LOCI-2 (LOgarithmic Computing Instrument), is a Wang electronic desk-top digital computer designed for scientific and engineering computations. It can be programmed for complex routines by means of prescored tab cards. The LOCI-2 has the capability to loop and branch. It also digitally generates the natural logarithm of entries for functions of  $x$ ,  $\div$ ,  $x^2$ ,  $\sqrt{x}$ ,  $1/x^2$  and  $1/\sqrt{x}$ . Problems involving exponentials can also be solved.



**WANG**  
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